

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

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WEATHER FORECAST.
FAIR.

March 3rd, 1912, Temperature a.m. 61, p.m. 65; Humidity...97, 92.

March 3rd, 1911, Temperature a.m. 66, p.m. 65; Humidity...51, 57.

No. 4725

癸六十月正年子壬

MONDAY, MARCH 4 1912.

一月丙 號四月三英港客

68 per Annum.
Single Copy 10 Cents.

TELEGRAMS.

CHINA IN TRANSITION.

THE PEKING TROUBLE.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, Mar. 3, 11 p.m.

Eight hundred foreign troops patrolled the Peking legation quarter to-day.

Yuan's troops have gone to intercept the Pao-tung troops who are endeavouring to reach Peking.

The Ministers have decided to bring in a thousand mixed troops. The legations are prepared for a siege.

WEIHAIWEI FIGHTING.

A message from Weihaiwei states that 1200 republicans defeated the rioters at Yuncheng on Saturday and fighting took place at Yangtung and Wontang.

BATTLE NEAR CHEFOO.

It is reported that a battle has taken place near Chieh-fu and has resulted in a thousand casualties.

FOREIGN DOCTOR KILLED.

Rioting and looting took place in the native city at Tientsin last night. A German doctor named Schreyer was shot in the head and killed.—Reuter.

LOOTING AT TIENTSIN.

London, Mar. 3, 12.5 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Tientsin reports that there was serious rioting in Tientsin City last night.

Whole streets were looted and burnt. One foreign doctor is reported to have been killed. Hundreds of arrests have been made.—Reuter.

POPULACE REASSEURED.

London, Mar. 3, 9 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Peking says that the populace has been reassured by the presence of 3,000 foreign troops. There have been no further disturbances.

Prince Ching is ill in the French hospital.

LOOTERS EXECUTED.

Hundreds of looters have been executed, including six women. No soldiers have been executed, however, the authorities fearing the effect execution would have upon their comrades.—Reuter.

MARTIAL LAW.

London, Mar. 4, 3 a.m.

Cabling yesterday Reuter's correspondent at Peking states that martial law is in operation and all is quiet in the vicinity of the legations.

Cannoneading continues, however, in the direction of Fengtai (on the railway), with which communication is cut off.

The legations are preparing against a siege.

TELEGRAMS.

CHINA IN TRANSITION.

PALACE LOOTED.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, Mar. 2, 7 p.m.

The Peking correspondent of Reuter reports that a detachment of artillery to-day marched to Duke Kuei's palace, shelled the gate and looted extensively. They burned a portion of the palace. Prisoners are being summarily decapitated, and many headless bodies are to be seen in the streets. Civilians are arming, barricading their premises and erecting gates in the streets. The British guard on the railway protected women and children from mutineers, who looted the railway station and robbed passengers.

YUAN'S REGRET.

London, Mar. 2, 4.5 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Peking states that Yuan Shih-kai has sent a communiqué to the foreign residents regretting the unexpected disturbances. He says every precaution will be taken to prevent their recurrence.

FOREIGN OFFICE LOOTED.

It appears the Northern Chinese army combined in the pillaging, believing the arrival of the Republican delegates meant the dismissal of the Northern troops. It is now ascertained that the mutineers on Thursday looted the Foreign Office itself. The populace have been notified that persons in the streets after eight o'clock to-night will be shot.

MANY FIRES.

London, Mar. 3, 7.30 a.m.

The Peking correspondent further telegraphs that there was a serious recurrence of disturbance during the morning, particularly in the West city. The whole of the streets were looted, and there were many fires. The mutineers of Peking, reinforced by soldiers, have looted Paotung and burned large areas. Other bodies looted Fengtai and Yungpingfu. The delegates from Nanking have telegraphed to Li Yuan-heng to take the Republican army to Peking to restore order.

FOREIGN MINISTERS TAKE ACTION.

A meeting of Foreign Ministers, partly the result of the request of Tang Shao-yi, has been held to consider means of preventing further bloodshed and damage to property. The Ministers decided to bring in all available troops from adjacent ports and a thousand mixed troops will arrive tomorrow. A trainload of Paotung mutineers have started for Peking. The railway authorities blew up a bridge. The loyal troops have killed many fleeing innocents in mistake for looters.

WIRELESS COMMUNICATION.

London, Mar. 3, 7.30 a.m.

Wiring from St. Petersburg, Reuter's correspondent says the ex-Shah has sailed for Baku in a Russian ship. The Persian Government have granted him a pension of £7,000 sterling annually.

TELEGRAMS.

CHINA IN TRANSITION.

POSITION IN PEKING.

[From Chinese Sources.]

Shanghai, March 2.

Order was restored in Peking and the suburbs early this morning.

DELEGATES SAFE.

In reply to a enquiry from Dr. Sun Yat-sen, President Yuan Shih-kai has telegraphed that the delegates from Nanking, Tang Shao-yi, Wong Ching-yu and Cloy Yuen-pui are safe, but that their luggage has been looted.

AN APOLOGY.

President Yuan Shih-kai has expressed his regret at the outbreak in Peking to the Dipomatic Corps.

THE DAMAGE.

The damage caused by the mutinous troops in Peking is estimated at £1,300,000.

LOYAL TROOPS.

The loyal troops under General Kuang Kwai-tai took an active and effective part in the suppression of the looters. President Yuan Shih-kai greatly appreciated their valuable services and rewarded them with a month's extra pay.

PRESIDENT AND NANKING.

On account of the disturbances in Peking Yuan Shih-kai has postponed his departure for Nanking.

FIELD MARSHAL KILLED.

Field Marshal Chong Ting-fu, of the 2nd Division has been killed by the looters.

A DELICATE MISSION.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has despatched Tuk Lau-hoi to Shansi to settle the differences between the Governor General of the Republicans and the Governor of Shansi under the former Government.—"Shieh Po."

AMERICAN TARIFFS.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, Mar. 2, 4.5 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that the democratic caucus has ratified the Bill presented by the Ways and Means committee of the House providing for the free entry of sugar.

COITISH IRONWORKS.

BIG COMBINE.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, Mar. 2, 4.5 a.m.

The "Times" states that thirteen Scottish iron companies have amalgamated under the title of the Scottish Iron and Steel Company, with a capital of a million pounds.—Reuter.

PERSIA'S TROUBLES.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, Mar. 2, 7 p.m.

Wiring from St. Petersburg, Reuter's correspondent says the ex-Shah has sailed for Baku in a Russian ship. The Persian Government have granted him a pension of £7,000 sterling annually.

TELEGRAMS.

LABOUR TROUBLES.

SCOTTISH COALFIELDS.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Bombay, Mar. 4, 7.10 a.m.

There is a complete stoppage at the Scottish coalfields. The non-unionists have joined the strikers and the position is exceedingly grave. The miners and 60,000 steel and other workers are idle.

IRISH STEAMER SERVICE.

The Irish steamer service has been reduced.

UNIVERSAL MINIMUM WAGE.

Mr. Davies, one of the miners' delegates who went to London, speaking at Ebb-w-vale, declared that Mr. Asquith in his speech to the miners on Feb. 2, said something important, which had hitherto not been published, namely that the day was not distant when the Government would make themselves responsible for a minimum wage for all the workers of the country.—Reuter.

MEN'S MISTAKE.

London, Mar. 2, 3.5 p.m.

The Radical papers which, yesterday, were acclaiming the victory of the men, to-day condemn "their great mistake" in not accepting a compromise whereby they would be gainers, and declare that they are acting in disregard of national interests.—Reuter.

NO HURRY.

London, Mar. 2, 3.5 p.m.

An instance of the paralysis already affecting trade is provided in the fact that 20,000 workers were idle in Glasgow yesterday, whilst 100,000 Clyde shipbuilders will be idle in a week. The price of bunker coal at some continental ports has been doubled. Mr. W. E. Harvey, Miners' M.P. for N.E. Derbyshire, interviewed, said: "We are not in a hurry, like the railwaymen. The strike may continue for a considerable time." The Great Central Railway have refused to give up coal which was in transit at Sheffield, declaring that the company has statutory powers to seize the coal for its own purposes.

AIRMAN'S FEATS.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, Mar. 2, 2.45 a.m.

A message from Pau (France) states that Vedrines has monopolized 163-1-3 miles in an hour, which is a record.—Reuter.

DARING DESCENT.

London, Mar. 2, 4.5 p.m.

The St. Louis correspondent of Reuter telegraphs that Captain Berry ascended as a passenger on a biplane. From a height of 1,500 feet he jumped from the machine with a parachute, which did not open until 300 feet of the descent had been accomplished. Thence the daring captain descended slowly to the earth, setting foot on terra firma unharmed.

FOOTBALL.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, Mar. 3, 7.30 a.m.

The Association Football International match between Scotland and Wales, at Edinburgh, resulted in a win for Scotland by one goal to none.—Reuter.

TELEGRAMS.

LABOUR TROUBLES.

REASON FOR DELAY.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, Mar. 2, 4.5 a.m.

It is stated at Cardiff that the reason for suspension of the negotiations is to enable the men's delegates to obtain views of their districts on the subject of guarantees of a day's work. Mr. Asquith is urging that this difficulty must be satisfactorily met before proceeding with the Bill. Telegrams from the coalfields show that the strikers are most orderly, and there is prevalent a belief that the strike will not be prolonged, though the coal-owners are not so optimistic.—Reuter.

SETTLEMENT EXPECTED.

London, Mar. 4, 3 a.m.

Mr. John Williams, M.P., in a speech at West Wales, said it was expected that a settlement of the strike would be reached by the 7th inst., which would be on mutually satisfactory lines.

GERMAN'S RESTLESS.

London, Mar. 2, 6.20 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Bochum wires that the German Miners' Federation has issued an appeal to the miners to desist from overtime while the coal strike in England is proceeding. Numerous meetings will be held in the Ruhr coalfield tomorrow to discuss the wage question and submit demands to the coal-owners, whose answer will be required by Tuesday. The "Vorwärts" states that the miners at Elbing have decided, by 3,000 votes to 600, to strike.

EFFECT IN FRANCE.

London, Mar. 3, 12.25 a.m.

The strike is greatly affecting coal prices in France. Bunker coal has risen from 29 to 40 francs, and household coal to 60 francs.

—Reuter.

CANTON NEWS.

[The "Telegraph" Correspondent.]

Canton, March 2.

On the night of Feb. 20 a panic occurred in Sui Wu Street. Sui Street and Sheung Moon Tai, civilians not being allowed to pass. It appears that the commander of some of the revolutionary soldiers ordered his men to surrender up their arms and ammunition. Some of them refused and deserted, carrying with them bombs. The people in the neighbourhood anticipated trouble, but fortunately nothing occurred.

Mak Tak-sun, an adviser of Shek Kam-chuen, who was arrested recently was shot yesterday, after being tried by the Governor-General.

The Governor-General has ordered General Lung Chai-kwong and Ho Ki-lui, director of army affairs, to station their troops along Sikwan and Shumeen to maintain peace. They are also directed to punish the troops by martial law for any breach of discipline.

Further news of serious clan fights in Shui San, Kwok Tang and seven other villages on the borders between Pun U and Fa Yuen districts, has been received to-day. The fighters were all well armed and serious bloodshed occurred. While the fight was in progress the local near-do-wells seized the opportunity to loot the villages. Over a thousand houses were destroyed and a number of children were burnt alive. Troops from Canton have succeeded in practically quelling the disturbance.

TELEGRAMS.

FRANCE IN MOROCCO.

Shipping

? GOING HOME?

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A Holiday
at Home,
and a way
to get
there that's
a holiday.

AND THE WAY

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STEAMERS.

Korea.....	18,000	"	Apr. 2	1 P.M.
SIBERIA.....	18,000	"	Apr. 16	"
Manchuria.....	27,000	"	Apr. 30	"
Mongolia.....	27,000	"	May 20	"

INTERMEDIATE.

Persia.....	9,000	"	Mar. 26	"
China.....	10,200	"	Apr. 23	"
Nile.....	11,000	"	"	"

LET US PLAN AN ITINERARY FOR YOU.
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FRED J. HALTON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1912. [110]

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KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "MUTTAI," 4,644 tons, Captain J. R. O'SULLIVAN, due at HONGKONG from RANGOON on 12th March, will be despatched for KOBE immediately, taking Cargo and Passengers at Current rate.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "FULTALA" will leave HONGKONG for SINGAPORE, PEKING and RANGOON on the 7th March, 1912, followed by the S.S. "FAZILKA."

The above Steamers have excellent cabin accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

Telephone No. 215.

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 23rd February 1912. [147]

To Sail

Notices

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(With liberty to call at the Malabar
Coast).

THE Steamship

"BIRMESE PRICE,"
Captain MacDougall, will be despatched for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 22nd March.

For Freight or Passage apply to
ARNHOLD, KABERG & CO.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 29th Feb., 1912. [187]

CHINESE ENGINEERING
and
MINING COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-HONGKONG-TIEN-
TSEN LINE.

THE Steamship

"ONSANG"
Taking cargo for Tientsin, via Chia-
Wang-Tsai.

For Freight and Passage apply to
THE CHINESE ENGINEERING
& MINING CO., LTD.

Queen's Building,
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st Feb., 1912. [18]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG
AND CALCUTTA.

(Taking cargo on Through Bills of
Lading to Rangoon, Madras,
and Mauritius.)

THE Steamship
"CATHERINE APCAR,"
Captain L. C. Townsend, will be des-
patched for the above ports on TUES-
DAY, the 5th March, at 1 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSEN & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st Feb., 1912. [203]

AERTEX
CELLULAR.

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TAILOR

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SUPPLIES

DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND

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Notices

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8, DUDDELL STREET;

JOHN TAYLOR,

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1912. [112]

112

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Notices

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Open from 2.30 P.M. DAILY.

MANY ATTRACTIONS

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EXHIBITION

A magnificent loan exhibition of porcelain.

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By kind permission of the Naval and Military Authorities music will be supplied daily by the following bands:

H.M.S. Minotaur. 126th Baluchis

K. O. Y. L. I. 25th Punjabis

8th Rajputs 26th Punjabis.

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Tugs-of-War, Bayonet Fighting, Balaclava Molee (mounted and unmounted), Gun Drill, etc.

Continuous Variety Entertainments, Cinematograph (by Pathé Frères), Cenio Railway, Cafe Chantante, Chinese Théâtre,

Comic Minstrels, Chatting Gallery, Concerts

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ROOF GARDEN

AMERICAN BAR

PHOTO STUDIO

CLUBS FOR LADIES (beautiful equipped)

EVENING ENTERTAINMENTS.

MONDAY,

the 11th, at 9.15

Khattack Dance by men of the 126th Baluchis. Cafe Chantante on Roof Garden.

TUESDAY,

the 12th, at 7.30

GRAND DINNER

in the Main Hall at which His Excellency the Governor will be present, to be followed by a

GRAND MUSICALE

at which the leading amateurs of the Colony will take part. (see note below). Entrance to concert \$2.00, to the balcony \$1.00.

WEDNESDAY,

the 13th, at 9.15

PHARAGA KA DANCE by men of the 25th Punjabis.

CAFE CHANTANTE and EVERY EVENING thereafter

FIREWORKS,

CHINESE THEATRES,

CONCERTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

RESTAURANTS

European and Chinese style.

Set dinners will be served in the restaurants every evening from 7.30 p.m., bands in attendance.

AFTERNOON TEAS.

Each afternoon tea and other light refreshments may be had.

IMPORTANT

Those desirous of attending the State Dinner are notified that tables to accommodate six or more persons MUST be reserved beforehand. Applications for tickets to Mr. L. F. Townsend, hon. secretary, for the Committee, care of Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Queen's Buildings.

DINNER - - - \$3.00 per head

do. (including concert) \$5.00 d.

In view of the great demand it is important that applications should be made as early as possible.

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that their value cannot be over-estimated. If
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optician can get.

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HONGKONG

OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

WHAT THEY THINK.

China Mail.

Hongkong's Maritime Interests.

The tendency has been for many years now to build bigger and bigger ships, requiring greater depth of water to accommodate their increasing draught, but so far as the Far East is concerned the development in this direction has been kept within limits by the necessity of most vessels using our harbour passing through the Suez Canal. The Panama Canal has been designed to accommodate vessels of Leviathan size, and so it is anticipated that soon ships of the bulk of the Minotaurs and even larger will become a feature and not an occasional visitant to these waters. But these views are not at present shared by the authorities of the Chamber of Commerce, and their advice is to wait a while and see how things really develop before embarking upon such a costly enterprise as the dredging of Hongkong harbour means. *Festina lente* is always a good precept to act upon in matters of great moment, but it will be as well for the people of Hongkong to keep the subject of their harbour to the front, lest the fate of Tyre and Sidon unhappy befall us for the want of a little prudential forethought and decisive enterprise. Fortunately, as we remarked above, Hongkong is well served by its General Chamber of Commerce, and so long as the present Committee, with its energetic Chairman, remain in office, we have little fear of the subject being shelved or lost sight of.

Daily Press.

The Cheaper Government.

The fairest comparison that can be made is that between Great Britain and France, and it will be seen that, tried by all tests, the idea that a republican government is dearer than a monarchy will not bear examination. Of course, a republic is as much open to corruption as a monarchy, and any kind of government can be made as dear public opinion will allow. But this is quite a different thing from intrinsic dearness. Theoretically a republic should prove the cheaper of the two, since the simpler ceremonies of a republic and the absence of any hereditary prince to draw upon State funds make for economy. So persistent is the idea, however, that republics are more expensive than monarchies, that it is hardly likely to be dispelled by the examination of the figures, more especially as the figures hardly reveal the whole truth. Cheapness by itself is hardly a virtue, however. A nation paying heavy taxes and having a good administration may be more prosperous than one with small taxes and poor administration.

PORTUGAL'S THRONE.

Manuel and Miguel.

The following is from the "Globe" of Feb. 2:—Following we give authoritative accounts of the meeting and subsequent reconciliation at Dover between King Manuel and Dom. Miguel, details of which we published in last night's "Globe." Official confirmation is given in the following telegram from King Manuel's private secretary.

"It is quite true that on Tuesday last an interview took place at Dover between His Majesty the King and Dom Miguel of Braganza. It was for the happy reconciliation of two branches of the family, and this was followed by a conversation on high politics regarding the present situation. The interview, therefore, is of historical interest and importance. Dom Miguel has offered to help forward in every way in his power the restoration of His Majesty to his crown and dominions."

Further details are given in the following account by Ruter:—

On Tuesday last ex-King Manuel went to Dover to meet his cousin, Dom Miguel, the pretender to the Portuguese throne, and the latter spontaneously offered to help in every way in his power the restoration of ex-King Manuel. The reconciliation of the two branches of the house of Braganza is therefore an established fact and constitutes an interesting historical event.

The conference took place on Tuesday at the Lord Warden Hotel, and was of a strictly private nature. King Manuel arrived at the hotel from London at midday, accompanied by Viscount L'Asseca, who made all the arrangements, two private reception rooms having previously been engaged from London. In the afternoon three gentlemen arrived by the Calais boat, one of whom was stated to be Dom Miguel, and proceeded to the hotel, followed by some Parisian journalists and photographers, who had crossed by the same boat. In the meantime some gentlemen also arrived from London, and all were introduced to the ex-King. The greetings were very cordial, after which a protracted conference took place in the reception room. Ex-King Manuel declined to give any particulars as to the nature of the conference when asked by one of the French journalists, but all the indications pointed to the interview being one of great importance.

Eight or ten persons were present at the conference, adds the Dover correspondent of the "Telegraph." There is no means of confirming or otherwise the French statement as to King Manuel's and Dom Miguel's signatures being seen on the blotting-pad, as the top sheet was destroyed in accordance with the rules of the hotel, after the room was vacated, but it is stated that some document was prepared.

The scene of the meeting was the subject of a flashlight photograph by one of the Parisian journalists. It is interesting to recall that it was at the Lord Warden Hotel that the Duke d'Orleans some years ago made a rather famous proclamation to the French people respecting his claims to the Throne. The exiled Emperor Napoleon III. also stayed at this hotel while at Dover.

By something of a coincidence, it happened that yesterday, when the facts of the meeting came to light, was the anniversary of the

assassination of King Carlos of Portugal and the Crown Prince Louis Philippe three years ago.

King Manuel and Queen Amelia attended a special mass at St. Elizabeth's Church, Richmond, together with many members of the Portuguese colony in London. Those present included the Duke of Oporto, the Marquis do Soveral, the Marquis de Lavradio (the King's secretary) and the Marquis de Lavradio, the Comte de Figueiro (the Queen's Chamberlain) and the Contesse do Figueiro, Comte and Comtesse Asseca, Comte de Ponto, and Contesse de Galveas.

The Pretender and His Claims.

It should be pointed out that Dom Miguel had already assured King Manuel of his support, having expressed himself to this effect on the occasion of the assassination of King Carlos. After the revolution, however, he regarded the situation as changed, and his claims to the throne, in the event of the Republic being overthrown, as superior to those of King Manuel. Later the two sections of the Monarchs began to co-operate, and Dom Miguel even sent his two sons to fight under Captain Coeiro in the abortive raid of last year. Now the reconciliation, thus foreshadowed, has become an accomplished fact.

The Miguelist claims have hitherto lain in the fact that the present Dom Miguel is the son of the younger brother of Dom Pedro, the first Emperor of Brazil. On the death of his father, King Joso, Dom Pedro renounced his claims to the Throne in favour of his daughter Maria da Gloria, afterwards Maria II., the great-grandmother of King Manuel. The Miguelist assertion was that Dom Pedro, on becoming Emperor of Brazil, had forfeited his title to the Portuguese succession, and could not transfer to his daughter rights which had already passed to his brother.

FOR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

A CHANCE FOR EVERY AMATEUR.

The proprietor of the "Hongkong Telegraph" has decided to continue during March his offer of two prizes for the best photographs submitted to the editor by amateur photographers, during the month.

It has been decided to widen the scope of the competition. To restrict it largely to active life in the Colony excludes many amateurs who are not yet experienced in this class of work. As the whole purpose of the competition is to stimulate interest in photography in Hongkong it has been felt better to remove all restriction and to

Give Everyone a Chance. Pictures of active life, then, pictures of still life, pictures recent or pictures taken months ago, pictures of life or scenes in Hongkong or pictures taken in any part of China, pictures taken at home—any picture, general or local, may be sent along if it possesses interest at all. With the competition of so comprehensive a character there is a chance for any amateur photographer in Hongkong to win one of the prizes. The rules of competition appeared in the issue of March 1.

Photographic Competition Coupon.

March 4, 1912.
I agree to enter the photographic competition on the express understanding that the editor's decision shall be final, and that he may, at his discretion, use the print sent herewith either in the "Hongkong Telegraph" or the "Weekly Telegraph."

Name.....

Address.....

THE ORIGINALITY OF THE BANDIT.

As this rolling sphere, which we call the world, rolls progressively onwards, its circular movement appears to act introspectively, and crush many of the old simple things of life flat. To take one example. The "hands up" of the highwayman, the bushranger, the armed footpad, or bandit. That once fearsome cry, "hands up," has ceased to be a serious factor in the scheme of things. Taken straight, "hands up" is merely pour rire. We know what we are talking about because only the other day we saw on the bioscope that most entertaining film, "The Attack on the Nobrasko Coach." We saw the highwaymen, the bushrangers, the armed footpads, the banditti, forming their plans of felony at the roadside inn; we saw the coach start for the depot (vague but not unatmospheric word); and then we saw the expected picture which the operator, before he threw it upon the screen, announced by the hackneyed expression, "Hands Up." Who could but smile? In those days of rheumatism and general advance "hands up" is not, to say the least, what it was. The comic man in our film did muscular rheumatism in both his shoulders and was physically incapable of putting up his hands, and his comic misery excellently arraigned the happy audience. The good old straightforward bandit has simply been played off the stage by his subtler successor, who has quickly discarded the ridiculous "hands up" cliché for equivalents of real menace, such as "Insurance Bill" or any other of those ingenious threats for a list of which we must refer you to Mr. George.—The "Globe."

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.—
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. " 10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 15 min.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. " 15 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " 10 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. " 15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. " 10 min.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. " 10 min.
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every 15 minutes.
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 min.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 10 min.
11.45 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. " 15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. " 10 min.
8.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. " 15 min.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. " 10 min.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Cars at 11.45 p.m.
SPECIAL CARS.
Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road.

FOR SALE

BOX'S EXCHANGE TABLES.

1/8 To 1/10th

APPLY

"HONGKONG

TELEGRAPH."

183 CHIEF OFFICE: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

TELEGRAPH: 183 CHIEF OFFICE: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS. SHERRY.

We can confidently recommend the following as
Xeres Wines of the Highest Class, Specially
Selected, and Shipped direct.

In Quality and Price they are unequalled.

Per dozen. Per bottle.

A. LIGHT DRY	... \$16.80	81.45
B. VINO DE PASTO	... 17.80	1.50
C. OLOROSO	... 22.30	1.90
D. SUPERIOR PALE DRY	24.30	2.05
E. FINEST PALE DRY, NUTTY	29.80	2.55

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$30 per annum.

Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quartier and per incensor, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free, when the address is accessible to messenger. Paid subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quartier is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(Payable in Advance.)

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1912.

SPORT AND MUTINY.

The opening of the Chinese Recreation Club in Hongkong on the same day that saw grim and ugly happenings in Peking is worth notice. It is possible, without violence to sound reasoning, to couple the events. The point is that that orgie of destruction, in Router's phrase, would have been much less likely had the Chinese been a sport-loving nation. Train men to be sportsmen and you train them in self-knowledge and self-control. A man who plays any game in man who has a grip upon himself, who can curb his temper, and who is scrupulously fair, and above shady tricks. And the sport-loving nation possesses the same qualities. It is matter for satisfaction, therefore, that the leading Chinese in the Colony are supporting the new club which seems a fairly sturdy infant. What Chinese in Hongkong and Shanghai do to-day Chinese in Peking and Canton will copy in time; and we should count a growing love for sport as one of the most hopeful signs of the times. There are those who regard time and money spent on games as thrown away, but careful judges know it to be well spent.

Meanwhile at Peking there is a disquieting suggestion that a repetition of the events of 1900 is possible. Peking seems once again in danger of isolation. But the conditions to-day are largely different. Then the whole of northern China, except, such was the grim irony of things, Yuan Shih-kai's troops were bitterly anti-foreign. The Boxer movement received support from the highest quarters and the besieged legations were surrounded by a people almost of one mind on the question of their extermination. Now the disturbances seem to be the result of a danger that we have several times suggested was threatening. Troops, dubious about the receipt of their pay, fearing disbandment at short notice, and having possession of arms, are almost certain in the absence of stern discipline to break out into disorder. While the event could have been foreseen, it could hardly have been prevented, in the extraordinary conditions that prevailed in Peking.

We do not apprehend much danger to the foreigners at Peking; the purpose of the mutineers is plunder, and any outrages upon foreigners would be incidental. There is a large number of foreign troops in Peking and along the Peking-Taku railway; and Japan is reported to have two divisions at Port Arthur ready for service if necessary. The necessity is scarcely likely to arise. The outbreak in Peking will probably exhaust itself speedily by its very violence, and if military interposition is required the erstwhile revolutionary troops would be available. It would be another instance of grim irony if Yuan had to summon aid from Wuchang to suppress disorder among the troops whose personal loyalty to Yuan so much has been written.

DAY BY DAY.

Worse than the thief is the ingrate, for he steals our goodness and kindness, then stabs us, then twists the dagger.

To-day's Paper.

An interesting account of the meeting between ex-King Mancal and Prince Miguel, the pretender to the Throne of Portugal, appears on page 3, where also will be found the coupon for the Photographic competition. On page 8 is the first of a series of articles on China by Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb.

For endeavouring to bribe a Lukong, a man was fined \$5 or seven days, at the Magistracy, this morning.

At the Magistracy, this morning, a Chinese was fined \$25 or one month, for being in unlawful possession of a shot gun and one hundred rounds of ammunition.

Attention is directed to the interesting announcement on page 2 in connection with the opening of the Hongkong University.

On a charge of stealing a box of cigarettes from a shop in Queen's Road Central a sailor appeared at the Magistracy to-day. He was discharged through lack of evidence.

Six months' imprisonment and four hours' stocks was the sentence passed on a man at the Magistracy, this morning, for the larceny of clothing valued at \$30. The articles were taken from the s.s. Hoi Tung.

A marine named Stark appeared at the Magistracy, this morning, charged with creating a disturbance and doing willful damage in Wanchai. He was ordered to pay \$12 to the owner of the damaged property and was fined \$3 for the disturbance. The money was paid.

The many friends of the Rev. Dr. Griffith John, the veteran Chinese missionary, will be glad to hear that he has already benefited by his rest since his return home from China. The Rev. C. G. Sparham, his son-in-law, who brought him home, is returning almost immediately to Hankow.

A Stupid Prank.

Some malicious persons about 5.30 yesterday afternoon, placed a large granite flag-stone in the centre of the Pokfulam Road. It was taken from a water tank, a hundred yards beyond Belchers Battery.

With what object the stone was so placed is a matter of conjecture, only that it was not a boyish prank perpetrated by boys in certain, the stone being too heavy for one man to lift or to carry.

The stone was placed in a very dangerous position at the portion of the hill on a sharp curve in the road.

Some gentlemen removed the stone from the roadway, replacing it on the tank from which it had been removed, and where it served the purpose of a corner.

Unclaimed Telegrams.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension Office at Hongkong:—Ainchyo c/o Hocktongchoo Cheebekio from Rangoon; Alemanio from London; Chongyueng from San Francisco; Denbort (2 telegrams) from Saigon; Dunortato from Lima; Esquerra from Manila; Fung Fung (1479 1496) from Weihaiwei; Gooch Annie King Edward Hotel from Clarksville; Hocktongchoo Cheebekio from Rangoon; Kangnam from Cholon; Kuanuonloong from Penang; Kuongwanchoeng from Lukay; Kwoonowoolong from Cholon; Kwongsangang 155 Deauvoux from San Francisco; Loo from Hamburg; Mablecarry from Manila; McGill c/o Hongkong Hotel from Shanghai; Mongini King Edward Hotel from Boston; Playoust from Roubaix; Pun Sui Shan Hotel China; Praya from Macao; Redbois from Bombay; Soares from Madras; Tuyneching from Saigon.

Two bodies have been found by the police in the central district. The cause of death is unknown.

It is understood that the War Office has adopted a new portable form of sub-target, which will shortly be issued to the troops.

Amongst the candidates successful at the intermediate examination of the Law Society, held on January 17 and 18 was Man Kam-lo, and at the final examination Hang Kani and Kwing Tong-woo.

The Japanese Railway Board is to introduce into the Diet a Bill for establishing a junction between Russian and Japanese goods trains in Manchuria. A conference between representatives of the two countries will take place in Vladivostok in the summer.

A Vancouver correspondent of the "L. & C. Express" states that the Provincial Government is considering a proposal that it should establish a large elevator at that port to handle Albertan grain for export to Japan and, when the Panama Canal is completed, to Great Britain.

In the Japanese House of Peers, the Finance Minister stated:—Japan has in the past spent Y. 848,000 in connection with the rebellion in the neighbouring country. Affairs having been so serious there, we are obliged to ask for an additional appropriation amounting to Y. 920,000.

Senators Henry Cabot Lodge and Elihu Root have created a sensation by publicly repudiating Theodore Roosevelt and his candidacy for the Republican nomination for president, because of his attacks on the Supreme Court. This is taken as an indication of still more serious splits in the Republican party.

The city of Juarez surrendered on Wednesday to the Vasquitos, the Maderistas troops fleeing, says a San Francisco telegram dated Feb. 29 to the "China Press." Two thousand of the Vasquitos are now massing for a march on Chihuahua. The city of El Paso is quiet but American troops are lining the bank of the Rio Grande river to prevent any trouble on the American side.

The Japanese Department of Communications has decided to lay a submarine cable between Shimoneseki and Fusan in addition to the two cables already in service, also to provide another direct service telegraphic wire between Tokyo and Nagasaki. The Budget Committee of the House of Representatives has approved the expenditure. Subject to the approval of the House of Peers, the authorities hope to carry through both projects in March.

A Short Tale.

The following is from the "N. C. Daily News":—We thank "Mr. Punch" for the following jest, and not the less that it is against ourselves:—

"Thereby hangs (or used to hang) a tail."

The "North China Daily News," writing on the theme of the discarded pig-tails, says: "Quoses are no longer to the front." And not nearly so long behind. "Many," it continues, "have a tale to tell about the way they were cut off." Altogether a very humorous passage.

The Famine.

Mr. G. D. Jameson, the American Red Cross engineer who has plans under way for the construction of dams and levees in the Yangtze valley, has returned to Shanghai after a three weeks' trip in North Anhwei province, says the "China Press" of Feb. 29. Mr. Jameson made the trip with Mr. W. F. Beaman and Mr. A. C. Hoffman of the Central China Famine Relief Committee. The conditions in the famine district are reported by Mr. Hoffman as being worse than ever before in the late history of China. Thousands of people will be dead within the next ten days, he has stated, unless immediate relief is given them. The number of sufferers in the southern part of the famine district who need attention and relief is placed at 500,000, though there are millions threatened with starvation throughout the province.

THE TIENTSIN TROUBLES.

Enormous Damage.

Private telegrams from Tientsin confirm the report that there has been enormous damage in the Northern port. The first, however, was despatched before the trouble. It read:—

"Everything in Tientsin quiet last night."

The second was as follows:— "The commercial part of the native city is in ruins. There have been enormous losses of property. No further disturbances last night because there was nothing further to loot."

"The mint was looted, the building together with the machinery being destroyed by fire."

THE PEKING OUTBREAK.

A Complete Surprise.

The following telegrams were received by the "China Press" from their special correspondent:

Peking, February 29.—Coming as a complete surprise to us all, the quiet behaviour since the announcement of the abdication of the Emperor, troops in Peking mutinied throughout the city to-night and there is firing and looting going on all sides.

The trouble started near Yuan Shih-kai's quarters and it is believed that Yuan may be endangered.

Great fires have been started

in various parts of the city, some of them appearing to be in the direction of the Forbidden City. There is pandemonium throughout the Imperial City and it is impossible to traverse the streets.

Foreigners living in the native city are unable to get to the Legations. However, there has been no sign of any anti-foreign feeling.

Peking, 11.30 p.m. Feb. 29.—There is tremendous trouble throughout the Chinese City and the Tatar City.

The looting continues and the fires are spreading all over the city, creating a situation of peculiar horror. The streets are crowded with loot, maddened people and the foreign troops and legation guards have with difficulty been rescuing their nationals and bringing them through the crowded streets to the legation quarter.

The firing of rifles continues and bullets have begun to land in the Legation quarter. Houses on Morrison streets are burning and a vast area is already gone.

Peking, March, 1.—At midnight the situation was more quiet. It appears that the cause was that the soldiers were unpaid. The fires continue.

A Private Wire.

A private telegram from Peking received in Hongkong on

Feb. 29 to the "China Press."

Two thousand of the Yuan Shih-kai's troops were out of hand and were looting the city; also that the legations were very well guarded.

ELECTRIC CAR FATALITY.

A Chinese, about thirty years of age, was knocked down and killed by an electric car near Salt Fish Lane, West Point, this morning. The man died shortly after being admitted to hospital. The number of the tram car concerned is not known.

THE UNUSUAL CHARGE.

A Salutary Fine.

The Chinese clerk who was remanded last week on charge of committing a nuisance, by leaving the dead body of his child who had died from small-pox, in an empty house, and for not notifying the authorities of the disease, was fined \$50, this morning, at the Magistracy.

The bench remarked that the

THE CHINESE RECREATION CLUB.

A New Pavilion.

One of the last functions at which His Excellency the Governor will be present in his official capacity, was the opening on Saturday of the pavilion erected in the grounds of the Chinese Recreation Club at Causeway Bay.

Among those present, besides many prominent Chinese, were the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. W. Chatham, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Halifax; Bishop Banister and Mrs. and Miss Banister.

His Excellency was met by Dr. Ho Kai who in asking him to declare the building open said:—

"Before asking you, sir, to perform the ceremony of opening the pavilion, may I be permitted to express to you the cordial and grateful thanks of the general committee and members of the Chinese Recreation Club for your great kindness in coming here to-day. We fully appreciate the high honour you have conferred upon us and we feel your kindness all the more when we know that your valuable time is of late so fully occupied. Nothing but Your Excellency's well known interest in the education of the rising generation of Chinese in this colony and the sympathy and support you have always accorded to all efforts tending to promote the physical as well as moral and intellectual development of Chinese youths can justify our presumption in trespassing upon

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COMMERCIAL

Coal Report.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough's coal report, dated March, contains the following:

Coals expected.—From Japan 40,700 tons; from Hongty, Koba, etc., 1,900 tons; from Manchuria 5,500 tons; from North China 4,000 tons.

Sales.—Sales of Japanese reported at current prices.

Quotations:

Cardiff, £27 to £28 ex-godown, nominal; Australian West Wallis, \$11.25 ex-ship, nominal; no stocks; Yubari Lump, \$12 ex-ship, nominal; Miiki Lump, \$10.50 to \$11 ex-ship, nominal; Moji Lump, \$7.75 to \$9.50 ex-ship, steady; Moji Unscreened, \$6 to \$8 ex-ship, steady; Akaiwa Lump, \$7.75 to \$8 ex-ship, steady; Kaiping Navy Lump, \$10 to \$10.25 ex-ship, nominal; Kaiping Loco Lump, \$7.50 to \$7.75 ex-ship; Kaiping No. 5 Dust, \$6.50 to \$6.75 ex-ship; Kaiping No. 1 Dust, \$6.25 ex-ship; Fusium Lump, \$8.25 ex-ship, nominal; Fusium Unscreened, \$7.25 ex-ship, nominal; Fusium Dust, \$6.25 ex-ship, nominal; Lancho Lump, \$7.25 ex-ship; Lancho Dust, \$6.25 ex-ship.

The Bank of Burns.

Messrs. Ferguson and Holdsworth's report on the Bank of Burns, states a Calcutta dispatch, says that the Bank appears to have suffered money from the depositors by offering much better rates of interest to them than they could obtain from any other bank, which was unjustifiable owing to the late investments being mostly of a speculative nature. The securities deposited were very largely in shares in companies promoted by the Mower Co., of which they were the managing agents. The Bank had an uncalled capital of Rs. 237,500, but it was doubtful if much of this could be recovered. As regards the late management of the Bank, the liquidators are of opinion that the directors and managers were guilty of recklessness and gross mismanagement of funds of the Bank. It is proposed to hold a meeting of the shareholders and depositors in Calcutta on March 8 and Rangoon on the 15th.

Mr. E. S. Attin, merchant and shipper, has filed a schedule of insolvency in the Chief Court, Burma. His liabilities amount to from 10 to 20 lakhs. The petitioner was managing director of Mower, Cotterell & Co., Ltd., etc., Burma.

Home Rubber Share Market. Messrs. Zorn & Leigh-Hunt's Mid-Week Report on the Rubber Share Market, dated Jun. 3, contains the following:

The past week the rubber share market has been a quiet one, due in the earlier part to its being the lag-end of the nineteen-day account, and in the latter part some nervousness in regard to the Plantation Sales commencing yesterday. The knowledge that no less than 630 tons were to be offered induced a good many people to wait and see how the sales went before making any purchases of shares. As a matter of fact, in spite of the unusually large quantity of rubber to be disposed of, the auctions have so far gone very well, the prices realised, though about 2d. per lb. below the average of a fortnight ago, being well up to the price at which Plantation Rubber has been quoted during the last few days. If to-day's results are as good, it would seem reasonable to anticipate more business and higher prices in the share market.

To day's Advertisements

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

STEAM FOR MANILA, YAP, ANGAR, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAVEN, RABAUL, BRISBANE AND SYDNEY.

THE Steamship "COBLENZ."

Captain L. L. List, (now loading) will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., at 9 A.M. For Freight or Passage apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO., General Agents, Hongkong, 2nd March, 1912.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

(Taking care on Through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras, and Mauritius).

THE Steamship "CATHERINE APCAR."

Captain L. C. Townsend, will be despatched for the above port on WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., at 1 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVIUS SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents, Hongkong, 2nd March, 1912.

Public Companies

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE FORTY-THIRD MEETING

of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on THURSDAY, the 7th March, 1912, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the Year ending 31st December, 1911.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd February to 7th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, H. F. HICKMAN, Acting Secretary, Hongkong, 15th Feb., 1912.

HONGKONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "NIPON MARU."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU AND JAPAN PORTS.

The above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on THURSDAY, the 24th Feb., at 5 p.m., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered on MONDAY, 4th March, afternoon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All cases and otherwise damaged cargo to be left on board or Godown and examination of same to be arranged.

All claims must be filed on or before 11th March, otherwise they will not be recognised.

K. MATSUDA, Agent, Hongkong, 27th Feb., 1912.

NOTICE.

We have this day authorised Mr. WALTER SIEGLER to sign our Firm for prudential.

REISS & CO., Hongkong, 1st March, 1912.

NOTICE.

We have this day authorised Mr. WALTER SIEGLER to sign our Firm for prudential.

REISS & CO., Hongkong, 1st March, 1912.

NOTICE.

Mr. EDWIN LESTER GILBERT ARNO, D has been appointed Acting Local Manager of the above Company in Hongkong from this date until further notice.

By Order, P. T. BISTER, Local Manager, Hongkong, 1st March, 1912.

NOTICE.

THE SOLE wi-bing to enter for the SOLDIERS' CLUB CRICKET AND FOOTBALL CHALLANGE SHIELD, Competitors will be Mr. THORNHILL of the Soldiers' Club.

Balances Fee \$5.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1912.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP, \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Lens made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

THE Office of

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.

Undertakes and Executed.

SHAW, TOMEY & CO.

General Managers, Hongkong, 1st March, 1908.

(22) Hongkong, 2nd March, 1912.

Consignees

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE."

The above mentioned steamer having arrived from VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, and JAPAN PORTS, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that their goods, with the exception of Particulars, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and placed at the risk of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon Godown, where delivery can be obtained.

Goods on hand after the 8th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All damaged packages are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 10 a.m.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent, Hongkong, 2nd March, 1912.

THE Steamship

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE.

THE Steamship

"LION OF GLAMIS."

having arrived from the above port, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 6th March, at 6 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on 6th March, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 15th Feb., 1912.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

HONGKONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

NOTICE.

We have this day authorised Mr. FRANCIS BENINGTON to sign our Firm for prudential.

BRADLEY & CO., Hongkong & China, Hongkong, 1st March, 1912.

NOTICE.

We have this day authorised Mr. WALTER SIEGLER to sign our Firm for prudential.

REISS & CO., Hongkong, 1st March, 1912.

NOTICE.

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Banks

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Gold \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUND...Gold \$6,765,000

Gold \$6,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL...\$10,000,000

RESERVE FUND...\$10,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS...\$10,000,000

CO. OF DIRECTORS

E. Shillibeer, Esq.—Chairman

H. Armstrong, Esq.—Deputy Chairman

Andrew Forbes, Esq.

G. F. Pridham, Esq.

G. S. Cubby, Esq.

G. R. Lauren, Esq.

F. Lieb, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. E. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

For 9 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4½ per cent. per annum.

For 18 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

For 24 months, 5½ per cent. per annum.

For 30 months, 6 per cent. per annum.

For 36 months, 6½ per cent. per annum.

For 42 months, 7 per cent. per annum.

For 48 months, 7½ per cent. per annum.

For 54 months, 8 per cent. per annum.

For 60 months, 8½ per cent. per annum.

For 66 months, 9 per cent. per annum.

CHINA AS WE SAW IT:

The Revolution and After.

The following is the first of a series of articles by Sidney and Beatrice Webb, the well known social workers, who were recently in Hongkong. In fact this article is dated Hongkong, Dec. 23.

We had not contemplated a "China in Revolution" as part of our holiday experiences; and though this has occasionally added to the excitement, it has a little detracted from the equanimity of our travels. The scanty alarmist telegrams that we saw in the Japanese newspapers during September and October made us afraid that we might not be able to visit China at all; or that, if we got into Peking, that we might not be able to get out again! But Mukden was quiet; the railway to Peking was running smoothly; the Revolutionary forces were a long way off, and the British Consul-General saw no reason why we should not proceed. But as we neared Peking we passed trains packed to overflowing with terrified Chinese. . . . We found the same panic during our ten days at Peking. . . . Our own friends among the younger Chinese officials were themselves placing their families in security, and running off to Tientsin now, and then in a renewed panic, or else lingering in other cities rather than return to their duties at the capital. The two foreign hotels in Peking were filled to the roof with the wives and children of Manchu and Chinese dignitaries who had been placed there for safety; and even princes and officials did not disdain to come in secretly at night, lest their houses should be burnt before morning.

The Future.

Meanwhile, more by the absence of resistance than by reason of their own strength, the Revolutionary forces were steadily overrunning all the rest of China. . . . In city after city the prisons were opened; every sort of male person, whether convict or brigand or pirate, was enlisted in the Revolutionary army, decorated with a white rag armlet, and given a rifle, a bright new revolver, and a beltful of ball cartridges to play with; and here and there we used to read of indiscriminate fighting, promiscuous looting, and cases of piracy in the rivers. True, it is needless to say, came to a standstill.

In the end we were driven, in order to keep our engagement in Calcutta, to join the crowd of fugitive Chinese fleeing to Tientsin, just gaining standing room in the train, crowded as already described, by favour of the English guard, who turned out to be an enthusiastic member of the I.L.P. and subscriber to the "Labour Leader."

By this time practically the whole empire has slipped away from the Manchu dynasty.

The leaders of the Revolution, like the rank and file of its adherents, declare their intention of entirely clearing out the Manchu dynasty, and with it the Manchu troops and the Imperial throne; and of setting up a foster republic on the model of North America, Mexico, or Brazil, under the title of the United States of China.

It must be remembered in this connection that the eighteen provinces of China—not to speak of Manchuria, Mongolia, and Turkestan—are each of them as large as a European State, and contain on an average something like twenty millions of people. What is more important still is that they, for the most part, speak languages unintelligible to each other; and they have been for

centuries accustomed to separate laws and customs, separate treasuries and taxes, and practically distinct administrations.

When we remarked to one of the revolutionary leaders that a federal Republic for one-quarter of all the world's inhabitants was the most difficult of political organizations to construct, he replied that "all great achievements were difficult; but the Chinese would be equal to the task." He said, however, that it was only in outward form that they intended to imitate the United States; and that he much preferred the English Cabinet system of responsible government. He eagerly accepted the suggestion that the Australian Commonwealth Act supplied a convenient model. . . . But the Australian Constitution includes women suffrage. It would, indeed, be curious if the women of China find themselves in possession of the vote before the women of England!

The European View.

What are we to think of the capacity of the Chinese, and of the prospects of a peaceful reorganization of that great Empire? . . . We cannot pretend from our mere five weeks' glimpse of only half-a-dozen cities to anything like an independent judgment. We set down our views therefore merely as the irresponsible first impression of two unbiased observers. We record, to begin with, an almost universal testimony of those who have lived among the Chinese that they "like" them and think well of them. We are always assured that they are a "great" people, full of potentialities. The Chinese, to judge from what is said of them, are honest, industrious, sober, docile—and you presently realize that your informant is thinking of them as house servants! As a matter of fact, the Chinese have so little of what the Norwegians or the Bavarians call honest that every growing crop must be watched continuously night and day to prevent it from being stolen; whilst in every form of internal trade false weights and measures and counterfeit coin are employed and looked for as a matter of course.

You are told that they are peaceful, law-abiding, frugal, thrifty, and skilful—and you find that what is referred to is the tilling industry of the millions of paddy cultivators, anxious only to be let alone in their rice-fields. So far are the Chinese from being peaceful and unaggressive that highway robbery with violence, murder, and piracy are extremely rare; whilst as for "law-abiding," it is admitted on all hands that no Chinese person ever dreams of obeying a law merely because it is a law, or, indeed, of obeying any new or unaccustomed law whatsoever, if it can possibly be evaded.

But the European in the Far East is not, as a rule, thinking of these things. . . . What the European in the Far East likes in the Chinese is not their virtues, still less their intellectual capacity or practical achievements, but their virtual admission of their inferiority to himself—their willingness to content themselves with the position of clerks or coolies under European managers; their crassness to the Europeans of all the organization of foreign trade; all the international banking; all the management of ships and railways and telegraphs and post office and Customs; all the direction of mines and manufactures; and, in short, all the positions of a profitable "exploitation."

Moreover, you are not long in discovering that this universal profession of "liking" for the Chinese character, and of admiration for the Chinese capacity—which never, by the way, leads to any real social intimacy, even with the Europeanised Chinese—is only by way of contrast with the Japanese, who are universally disliked in the Far East. It is not so much that the Europeans actually hate the Chinese as that they emphatically do not love the Japanese! And though the Europeans do not analyse their own feelings, we hazard the opinion that their dislike of the Japanese proceeds fundamentally from the fact that the Japanese, unlike the Chinese, claim to be regarded as equals, and to be treated as the equals of any other nation, and are making good their claim.

POST OFFICE.

Only fully prepaid letters and post-cards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe.

The Parcel Post system to the following places in China is for the present suspended:—Hupéh, Szechuan, Hunan, Kueichow and Tengchow.

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

Lat. London Due. Shanghai
February 10th. February 27th
February 14th. March 1st.
February 17th. March 5th.

MAILS DUE.

German, Prinzess Alice, 7th inst.
American, Paris, 12th inst.

MAILS CLOSE.

Hoichow and Haiphong (taking Mails for Pakhoi)—Per Singan, 5th Mar., 9 A.M.
Huihow and Haiphong (taking Mails for Pakhoi)—Per Singan, 5th Mar., 9 A.M.
Swatow—Per Haifun, 5th Mar., 10 A.M.

Siberian Mail
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver (Siberian Mail to Europe)—Per Mexico-maru, 5th Mar., 10 A.M.

German Mail
Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, EUROPE, &c. VIA TUTICORIN
—(Late letters 11.00 a.m.) Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letterposted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)—Per P. E. Friedrich, 5th Mar., 11 A.M.

Australian Mail
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Tean, 5th Mar., 3 P.M.
Macao—Per Sui Tai, 5th Mar., 11.15 P.M.

Swatow and Singapore—Per Devawong, 5th Mar., 3 P.M.

Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Angaur, Yap, Friedrich, Wilhelmsfalen, Rabaul, Herbershohe, Matupi, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, and Fremantle—Per Cobain, 6th Feb., 8 A.M.

Singapore, Penang and Colombo—Per Nile, 6th Mar., 9 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per C. Apcar, 6th Mar., 10.00 a.m.
Macao—Per Sui Tai, 5th Mar., 1.15 P.M.

Tsingtao, Chefoo and Newchwang—Per Tainan, 6th Mar., 3 P.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Oteino, 6th Mar., 9 A.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Hailching, 7th Mar., 10 A.M.
Shanghai, Kolo and Moji—Per Fook-sang, 7th Mar., 11 A.M.
Shanghai—Per Haungang, 7th Mar., 11 A.M.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 7th Mar., 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai—Per Chenan, 7th Mar., 3 P.M.
Bangkok—Per Orontay, 7th Mar., 5 P.M.
Swatow—Per Haifun, 8th Mar., 10 A.M.

Siberian Mail
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco (Siberian Mail to Europe)—Per Nippon-maru, 8th Mar., 11 A.M.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 8th Mar., 1.15 P.M.
Tainan, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per Tsin-tai, 8th Mar., 3 P.M.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Kutang, 9th Mar., 11 A.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Hailching, 10th Mar., 9 A.M.
Manila, Mangain, Iloilo and Cebu—Per Zafiro, 11th Mar., 3 P.M.

EUROPE, &c. INDIA VIA TUTICORIN—(Late Letters 11.00 a.m., 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)—Per Dambo, 12th Mar., 11 A.M.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Kalfong, 12th Mar., 3 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo—Per Aki-maru, 12th Mar., 5 P.M.

Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama—Per Kumino-maru, 13th Mar., 11 A.M.

Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per Nippon-maru, 16th Mar., 11 A.M.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. China, which left Hongkong on the 2nd ult., arrived at San Francisco on the 29th inst.

The P. O. & S. N. Co.'s s.s. Sumatra left Singapore for this port on the 2nd inst., at 8 p.m., and is due here on the 8th inst., at 6 a.m.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. Persia from San Francisco sails from Yokohama on the 4th inst., en route to Hongkong, and is due to arrive on the 12th inst. She will be dispatched from this port on the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., for San Francisco via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

ARRIVALS.

Braemer, Br. s.s., 2,315, A. T. Braen, 2nd Mar.—New York, Case oil—S. Oil Co.

Wingard, Br. s.s., T. H. Lichman, 2nd Mar.—Wakamatsu 25th Feb., Coal—J. M. & Co.

Heidem, Br. s.s., 641, A. H. Stewart, 3rd Mar.—Swatow 2nd Mar., Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Vestfold, Nor. s.s., 1,112, Bartelson, 3rd Mar.—Saigon 28th Feb., Gen.—A. R. Mayr.

Heidem, Br. s.s., 641, A. H. Stewart, 3rd Mar.—Swatow 2nd Mar., Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Rheine, Br. s.s., 4,295, J. B. Belford, 3rd Mar.—Shanghai 29th Feb., Gen.—B. & S.

Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Ger. s.s., 4,812, B. Malchow, 4th Mar.—Yokohama 24th Feb., Mail and Gen.—M. & Co.

Chenan, Br. s.s., 1,350, L. Jones, 4th Mar.—Shanghai 29th Feb., Gen.—B. & S.

Prinz Sigismund, Ger. s.s., 8,301, D. Lenz, 4th Mar.—Sydney 10th Feb., Gen.—M. & Co.

Prinz Sigismund, Ger. s.s., 8,301, D. Lenz, 4th Mar.—Sydney 10th Feb., Gen.—M. & Co.

Prinz Sigismund, Ger. s.s., 8,301, D. Lenz, 4th Mar.—Yokohama 20th Feb., Gen.—M. & Co.

Tenyu Maru, Jap. s.s., 7,268, E. Bent, 4th Mar.—San Francisco 6th Feb., and Shanghai 1st Mar., Mails and Gen.—T. K. K.

Fookang, Br. s.s., 1,087, T. A. Mitchell, 4th Mar.—Singapore 27th Feb., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Spira, Ger. s.s., 2,374, W. F. Forage, 4th Mar.—Shanghai 1st Mar., Gen.—H. A. L.

Colombo Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,952, J. Teranaka, 4th Mar.—Singapore 26th Feb., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Paklat, Ger. s.s., 1,118, G. Wenzel, 4th Mar.—Swatow 3rd Mar., Gen.—B. & S.

Phranang, Ger. s.s., 1,021, N. C. Rehor, 23rd Feb.—Bangkok 14th Feb., Rice—B. & S.

Sultan Van Langk, Br. s.s., 2,233, C. G. Kuha, 1st Mar.—Singapore and Swatow 23rd Feb., Kerosene oil—A. P. & Co.

Suisang, Br. s.s., 1,775, M. Plotoff, 24th Feb.—Siam 14th Feb., Gen.—O. S. K.

Monteagle, Br. s.s., 6,163, W. Davison, A.M.R., 2nd Mar.—Vancouver 7th Feb., Mail and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Nippon Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,402, A. G. Stevens, 27th Feb.—San Francisco 30th Jan., Gen.—T. K. K.

Oronkay, Br. s.s., 2,415, E. Taylor, 4th Mar.—Muj 25th Feb., Gen.—B. & S.

Orterio, Br. s.s., 5,104, J. Fielday, 28th Feb.—United States and Brit. Col. Flora—Bank Lire.

Taiyuan, Br. s.s., 1,459, L. Dawson, 28th Feb.—Sydney 1st Feb., Gen.—B. & S.

Tamarau, Br. s.s., 3,818, N. McDonald, 20th Feb.—San Francisco, Bulk oil—S. O. Co.

Tean, Br. s.s., 1,346, A. W. Outerbridge, 1st Mar.—Manila 27th Feb., Gen.—B. & S.

Telemachus, Br. s.s., 1,340, Frater, 2nd Mar.—Saigon 26th Feb., Gen.—Wo Fat Sing.

Tsin-tau, Ger. s.s., 1,002, F. Bucking, 25th Feb.—Bangkok 16th Feb., Rice and Meal—B. & S.

Yingchau, Br. s.s., 1,216, McIntosh, 22nd Feb.—Wuh 16th Feb., Rice—B. & S.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

Catherine Apcar, Br. s.s., 1,730, L. C. Townsend, 27th Feb.—Singapore 22nd Feb., Gen.—D. S. & Co.

Chow Tai, Ger. s.s., 1,115, W. Reher, 1st Mar.—Bangkok 22nd Feb., Rice—B. & S.

Dagny, Nor. s.s., 883, P. Solvesen, 29th Feb.—Wakamatsu 22nd Feb., Coal—A. T. & Co.

Daiya Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,755, K. Kobayashi, 2nd Mar.—Wakamatsu 26th Feb., Coal—M. B. G. K.

Dovre, Nor. s.s., 938, F. Sigeland, 1st Mar.—Macao 1st Mar., Gen.—Wo Yick S. S. Co.

Fausang, Br. s.s., 2,261, H. S. Malkin, 29th Feb.—Bangkok and Kowichang 23rd Feb., Rice—J. M. & Co.

Foo Shing, Br. s.s., 1,428, W. D. Welsh, 21st Feb.—Haiphong 16th Feb., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Hanoi, Fr. s.s., 780, G. Boubier, 1st Mar.—Haiphong and Pakhoi 29th Feb., Gen.—A. R. Mart.

Hongkong, Br. s.s., 789, Cornelissen, 27th Feb.—Haiphong 27th Feb., Gen.—A. R. Mart.

Hongkong, Br. s.s., 789, Cornelissen, 27th Feb.—Haiphong 27th Feb., Gen.—A. R. Mart.

Knight Companion, Br. s.s., 4,175, J. Kindell, 21st Feb.—Philadelphia 21st Dec., Case oil—S. O. Co.

Kwangtung, Chi. s.s., 1,580, Stewart, 1st Mar.—Shanghai 27th Feb., Gen.—O. M. S. N. Co.

Kwella, Br. s.s., 1,026, C. W. Inkett, 23rd Feb.—Wakamatsu 22nd Feb., Coal—B. & S.